J. Trimble, Esq

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# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, December 23, 1797.

## FOR SALE,

AN elegant Two Story BRICK HOUSE, and Lot of Ground, situate in Front Street, near Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

For terms apply to the Subscriber on the Primises, who has for sale a sett of BLACK SMITH TOOLS—All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, before the first day of January next, as all unsettled at that time, will be put into the hands of proper Officers for recovery.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1797.

## Benjamin Herr,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by John Walls, in Wood street, where he has opened an assortment of *DRY GOODS* and *GROCERIES*, and some Medicine, with directions, English Salts, Aloes, and Juniper Oil.

Also a quantity of other articles, to wit. Boulting Cloths, (insured) Mill Irons and Mill Saws, Castings and Barr Iron, by wholesale or retail, Dutch Scythes, smiths vices, rifles, men and women's saddles, earthen ware. Also a large quantity of sole and upper Leather, and Gun Powder, &c. which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1797.

## Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in Beaver township, Allegheny county, two STEERS & a COW One of the Steers is a brown, with a little white on his rump, a crop off the left ear, & the points of both his horns sawed off; the other red, with white on the back, and white face, a swallow fork out of the left ear, and a halfpenny out of the right. The Cow is red with a white face, and has a hole in each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CHARLES PHILLIS.

December 1, 1797.

## Gabriel Dubac

HAS just received a supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Jewellery, first rate Coniac Brandy, all kinds of Perfumery and Spices. He has also on hand a quantity of Pig Lead, all which he will sell low for cash.

Pittsburgh, December 14, 1797.

## Whereas the subscriber gave

two notes of hand, in consideration of a tract of land situate in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, to a certain David Parker, and whereas the said Parker cannot make me a title to said land, but has left the part of the country where he resided in a clandestine manner, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them, until my title to the said land is secured.

CHRISTOPHER HARROLD.

Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, December 9, 1797.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, the night after the first day of November, 1797, a bright bay Mare, with a small star, between three and four years old, fourteen hands high, the off hind knee thicker than the other, and is a natural trotter. Also, (as supposed) a half worn saddle, with a yellow bound red and white striped saddle-cloth. Whoever secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or two Dollars for the Saddle, and sixteen Dollars for the Mare only, with reasonable charges, if brought home.

GEORGE HAUG,
JACOB KOENIGMACHER.

December 9, 1797.

## Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

FOR SALE,
Wholesale and Retail, by
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Greensburgh, Dec. 13, 1797.

## Blank Indentures, Summonses, &c. for sale at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

## THOMAS GREGG,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that his INN, the sign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Watson, near the corner of Market and Front Streets, is open for their reception.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1797.

## Nathan Scothorn,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, SILVER AND GOLD SMITH.

HAS opened Shop in the House lately occupied by Thomas Lukins, cabinet maker, in Front street, next door but one to Samuel M'Cord's, where he purposes carrying on the above branches of business, and flatters himself that by his attention and care to merit the patronage of the public. The highest price given for old Gold, Silver and Brass.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1797.

## Came to the plantation

of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the 7th instant, a bay Horse, about 8 years old, shod all round, a small star and snip, on the one side of his nose, a few saddle marks, about 13 hands and an half high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 25, 1797.

## Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber living on Montour's run, about the last of October, a likely sorrel Horse, with a large blaze in his face, has a large scum on the right eye, shod round, no brand, had on a small bell and yoke. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN STEPHENSON.

November 28, 1797.

## Came to the subscriber's

living at Mr. Brison's Mill, a white Calf, with some black spots interspersed, and a crop on the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

SAMUEL DILWORTH.

November 25, 1797.

## Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living in Deer township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Slippery Rock, the first of November, a large bay Mare, about 5 or 6 years old, has a star and snip, her hind feet white, shod round and has a bell on. She now kept at the plantation of William M'Nees, living in Westmoreland county, Beaver run, near Poke run Meeting House, where the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES M'NEES.

December 2, 1797.

## Wanted Immediately, as an

Apprentice to the TANNING and CURRYING Business, a Lad of a good character of about 15 or 16 years of age, to such a one good encouragement will be given by the subscriber, who carries on, and intends to carry on said business in the neatest and best manner, living about 15 miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road leading to Whelen.

CASPER WORT.

Dec. 2, 1797.

## Came to the place whereon

the subscriber lives, on the bank of the Allegheny river, about a mile from Robinson's ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, two Steers, one of them will be two years old in the spring, of a dark red colour, hind feet white, and a slit in each ear—the other is supposed to be three or four years old, of a dark brindle and a little white in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB DIXON.

Dec. 4, 1797.

## Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, living on the waters of Break Neck, in the county of Allegheny, about the 1st of June last, a light bay Mare, three years old last spring, a natural trotter, about 15 hands high, her near hind foot from the hoof to the pastern joint, mixed with white hairs, long switch tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and tak her away.

JAMES DAVISON.

December 4, 1797.

## Came to the plantation of

the Subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a dark red heifer, with a slit in the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL PLUMER.

December 12, 1797.

## WANTED,

ON Loan for one year only, from the first of January 1798, about Two Thousand Dollars—undeniable security will be given, and a handsome gratuity—If not obtained on loan as above, I will sell by Auction to the best bidder, on Saturday the 13th of January next, the two Dwelling Houses in the Diamond, one occupied by by James Ross, Esq. the other by myself.

I must raise money to pay debts contracted in building the Court House and Offices for the Trustees of Allegheny County.

WILLIAM GRAY.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1797.

## Notice is hereby given, that

The subscriber hath let his Ferry, at Pittsburg to Mr. Crawford, and that he has moved his Family to his House on the South side of the Mononghela, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, where he has all ferry accounts ready for those who may call, which he requests may be as soon as possible to prevent trouble.

The Subscriber will take Cash in payment, or merchantable Beef, Pork, Flour, Butter, Tallow, and Wheat, if delivered at his aforesaid house, and the current price till Christmas allowed.

JOHN ORMSBY.

December 7, 1797.

## FRESH GOODS,

Just opened and for Sale by

## DENNY & BEELEN,

Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburg. Who have also on hand a few Barrels of Juniper Berries.

## CONGRESS.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1797.

After the reception of several petitions, and the dispatch of other business of a like nature, Mr. Sitgreaves informed the Speaker, that the committee, appointed to examine into Blount's plot, were ready to make their report.

The committee state that soon after their appointment, they received a trunk from J. Ross, Esq. containing sundry papers belonging to W. Blount, which had been seized by order of the Senate. From these papers, they made a selection, and returned the remainder to W. Blount. A violent presumption arose from the perusal of the papers, that Nicholas Romayne of the city of New York, was intimately connected with Mr. Blount; the committee conceived it to be their duty, therefore to prevent the escape of N. Romayne, by securing his person and papers, and issued a writ for that purpose, the execution of which they placed in the hands of the secretary of state, who made Capt. W. Eaton, messenger on the occasion. On the 12th of July, the messenger returned with Nicholas Romayne, and a number of his papers (such of which as are material are reported.) Having finished his examination, N. Romayne gave security for his appearance before the Senate on the trial of Wm. Blount.

A letter signed James Grant, found among W. Blount's papers, and a letter from the latter to James Carey, made it necessary to secure their persons and papers. Major T. Lewis was employed to do the business. He was also to bring along with him John Rogers.—In the interim, the committee received the examination of James Carey, taken at Tellico Blockhouse. On the 25th of September, Major Lewis arrived at Germantown with Grant, Rogers and Carey. These persons were examined, and Major Grant gave bond for his appearance before the Senate.

To complete the series of correspondence between Mr. Blount and Mr. Romayne the letter No. 9, seemed to be wanting. On the 13th of July, *it was received by the secretary of state, under an anonymous cover, in a foreign language.*

Having heard of Capt. Chisholme having sailed from Philadelphia, in a vessel belonging to Mr. Wm. Davy, they sent for Mr. Davy, and examined him; his examination led to the examination of George Leiber and others.

The committee mention that the Chevalier Yrujo, called upon them, and made a communication which implicated a person of the name of Mitchel. They immediately wrote to Major Lewis on the subject; he received their letter, but could not find the person. A second communication was made by the Chevalier on the subject.

After stating a number of other circumstances, which we were not able to collect, the committee conclude their report, by regretting that they have not been able to obtain more complete information on the subject, but assure the house that nothing in their power has been wanting to obtain it.

The report being gone through, Mr. Sitgreaves said, that the reading of the documents referred to would take up much time of the house, and as it was desirable that they should be printed for the use of the members as soon as possible, he should wish the reading might be dispensed with, and the usual vote of printing might be agreed to.

Mr. Gallatin hoped the papers might be read, as the report consisted chiefly of a reference to them.

The reading of the documents was then entered upon as follow:

No. 1. A letter from William Blount to Dr. Romayne.
2. Ditto from Dr Romayne to W Blount
3. Ditto from Ditto to Ditto
4. Ditto from W Blount to Dr Romayne
5. Ditto from Dr Romayne to W Blount
6. Ditto from Ditto to Ditto
7. Ditto from W Blount to Dr Romayne
8. Ditto from Dr Romayne to W Blount
9. Ditto from Ditto to Ditto

Mr. Sitgreaves (who read this part of the papers) mentioned that the above was the letter inclosed to the secretary of state, anonymously in a foreign language, signed "*An Eternal Enemy to Foreign Influence.*"

Mr. Thatcher enquired in *what language* the anonymous letter was written.

Mr. Dawson thought it necessary to state, lest because this letter was written in the Spanish language it should give rise to grouudless suspicions, that the committee had the strongest proof that it was *written by an American gentleman.*

10. Ditto Dr Romayne to W Blount
11. Ditto John Chisholme to Ditto from Chisholme to Col. M'Key, and from Chisholme to John Rogers
12. Ditto from Dr Romayne to W Blount
13. Ditto from ditto to ditto
14. Ditto from W Blount to James Carey (which has been published in all the papers)
15. Ditto from W Blount to John Rogers
16. Ditto from ditto to James Carey
17. Ditto from ditto to Major Wiley
18. Ditto from R Liston to Dr Romayne
19. Ditto from James Grant to W Blount
20. Ditto from Dr Romayne to ditto
21. Ditto from ditto to ditto
22. Ditto from ditto to ditto
23. Ditto from James Grant to ditto
24. Ditto from W Blount to Dr Romayne
25. Ditto from ditto to ditto
26. Ditto from Dr Romayne to W Blount
27. A writing found among the papers of Dr Romayne and acknowledged by him to be an unfinished letter to W Blount
28. A paper endorsed by Judge Turner, containing an account of the different military posts
29. W Blount's circular letter, after his impeachment (which has been published)
30. The deposition of Dr Romayne before the committee. The deponent states, that he had been acquainted with Mr Blount since 1782, that he became acquainted with Chisholme whilst in treaty with Mr Blount in land speculations; sometime after the deponent intended going to London to sell land, but the falling in price of property prevented him; that Governor Blount was to have procured a law passed in Tennessee to enable aliens to hold land, the deponent spoke of the different letters which had passed between Mr Blount and himself on the subject of Louisiana, which the former regretted tho English did not possess, and spoke of going to England on the business; he regretted the Floridas did not belong to the United States. It was understood between them that it was most favourable for Louisiana to belong to the Spaniards, but that the English had much better have it than the French; they agreed that it was necessary to sound certain persons in Philadelphia on the subject, as well as in Virginia and the southern states, spoke of his conversation to Blount about going to England, but that Mr Blount neglecting to answer his letters, he gave up the project.

After this evidence, follows the croſs examination of the committee. The letters which paſſed between W Blount and N Romayne bear date from February to May, and are chiefly on the project of going to England, on the buſineſs of Louiſiana. Mr Romayne frequently ſpeaks with great confidence of ſucceſs, and often introduces in his letters the critical ſituation of the European powers, and the improbability of peace.

31. Next follows the examination of Mr William Davy of this city, which relates to the ſailing of Chiſholme in the brig John Henderſon, which he chartered and which cleared out for Hamburg, but was bound for London on the 20th of March; that his paſſage was taken and paid for by R Liſton, by means of Mr Thornton; Mr Davy repeats converſation which took place betwixt them as to his buſineſs; that he was to command a ſquadron againſt Penſacola, & a variety of other circumſtances; Mr Davy alſo mentions ſeveral interviews with Mr Liſton on the buſineſs He alſo produced a letter from his brother in London mentioning Chiſholme having endeavoured to get money from him —but before he gave him any, he applied to lord Grenville's office to know if he had got money from thence, and finding they had ſupplied him largely, he declined letting him have any.

32. Evidence of George Leſher relates to Chiſholme being at his houſe with a party of Indians; of his converſation about going to Europe, and of his buſineſs there; that whilſt he was at his houſe he was arreſted for 400 dollars, and that he told him he was obliged to ſacrifice a note of Mr Bond's for 500 dollars at a loſs of five or ſix dollars in the 100, to ſatisfy the demand.

33. The examination of William Bell refutes what is ſaid above about ſacrificing the note of 500 dollars, as he ſtates that he gave Chiſholme credit, from time to time, and that the note of 400 dollars was not paid at all.

34. A letter from the ſecretary of ſtate to the committee, ſtating what had paſſed betwixt him and the Britiſh miniſter, in which amongſt other things, it is aſſerted that Mr Liſton gave Chiſholme no money at all; that he only paid his paſſage to the owner, and gave him an order for 20l. on his banker in London.

35. A note from Mr Liſton to the ſecretary of ſtate.

36. Lord Grenville's note to Mr Liſton, in which the Britiſh government declines to accede to the propoſals made to them reſpecting the Floridas, &.

37. Evidence of Eliſha B. Hopkins, with reſpect to converſation held with Chiſholme

38. Dr Charles Buxton's examination relates to converſation betwixt him and Dr Romayne

39. John Franklin was examined with reſpect to Chiſholme being at Leſher's at the ſame time with him. Spoke of his converſation reſpecting Louiſiana and Floridas, W Blount and the Britiſh miniſter.

40. James Carey's and John Rogers's evidence went to the ſame effect

The reading of the papers having continued for more than two hours, and it being three o'clock Mr Dent ſaid, as he obſerved there were yet ſeveral more papers to read, he ſhould move the houſe to adjourn. The motion was carried 39 to 31

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TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

The Clerk proceeded to read the remainder of the documents referred to in the report of the committee on the ſubject of W. Blount's conſpiracy.

The next paper which came of courſe was the depoſition of James Grant, commonly called Major Grant; his evidence conſiſted principally of converſation which had paſſed betwixt him and W. Blount; he ſtated that he met with him in Waſhington County, Virginia, on the 28th April; and they ſpoke on the ſubject of running the line between the United States and the Indians, and he ſeem to wiſhed to avoid any reſponſibility with reſpect to the Indian treaty; that W. Blount mentioned his pecuniary embarraſſments, but that he ſaid he had a plan on foot which he expected would effectually relieve him; he ſaid Chiſholme and the Indian Chiefs had been with the Britiſh Miniſter, at Philadelphia, and that Chiſholme had a plan in the hand writing of the Britiſh Miniſter, which if it ſucceeded, W. Blount ſaid he ſhould have it in his power to ſerve all his friends; and he ſeemed to place great reliance upon Rogers and Carey, and upon their influence with the Indians; he mentioned that an armament was to be ſent from England, which was to be co-operated with, on the land ſide by him and the head of the Indians. The deponent alſo ſpeaks of have received letters from Colonel King, about the 15th of June, from W. Blount, for Carey, which he delivered, and mentions the converſation which paſſed betwixt them.

Mr. Sitgreaves took the chair of the Clerk, and ſaid the next document was a paper communicated to the committee by the Chevalier de Yrujo, in French. The committee had not he ſaid, any formal tranſlation of it, but he would read it in Engliſh as perfectly as he was able; which he proceeded to do. It was the communication of a Citizen Mitchell, who ſtates, that there has been enrolled by the Engliſh agent, in the weſtern country 1000 perſons, for the purpoſe of attacking certain Spaniſh poſts, and to go againſt Louiſiana and the two Floridas; that Chiſholme had a liſt of 1500 tories who were engageged to take up arms in favor of England, that there were formed on the lakes 500 regular troops, 700 Canadian militia, and 200 ſavages to attack Fort Louiſiana—that Chiſholme had provided 6 peices of cannon, the ſame which was procured for Citizen Genet; that the rendezvous was to be at Knoxville the firſt of July; and that after Chiſholme had reported the buſineſs to the Britiſh miniſter he would ſet out for England, to lay the project before the Britiſh government and command money and veſſels for carrying it into effect. The Chevalier alſo gave to the committee a letter which Mitchell had received from Chiſholme. It was a requeſt that Mitchell and Craig would be in Teneſſee in July; with an aſſurance that they might rely upon every thing which he had ſaid.

The next papers were the evidences of John Philips Ripley, and Thomas Odion, who were brought forward by the Chevalier de Yrujo.

J. P. Ripley ſtates, that he is a citizen of New-Hampſhire; that he was educated with Captain Eaton at Yale College; that Capt. Eaton had told him, that *ſeveral letters* were found in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Romayne, which proved the Britiſh miniſter to be concerned in the enterpriſe contemplated by Gov. Blount; that theſe letters offered rewards to any perſon who would engage in the ſervice, and that they were diſcovered under ſome rubbiſh: that many of Dr. Romayne's papers were deſtroyed: that Capt. Eaton had told him that Col. Pickering had reprimanded him for having mentioned any thing reſpecting theſe letters, and had ſaid that Great-Britain was now the only friend we had; that he ſaw a letter which Captain Eaton had written to Col. Pickering on the ſubject. On examination by the committee, Ripley aſſerted that he believed that Great-Britain was at the bottom of the conſpiracy.

Thomas Odion depoſed, that he was alſo at College with Captain Eaton, and that Capt. Eaton had told him nearly the ſame circumſtances which J. P. Ripley depoſes to have heard from him. He alſo ſays, he ſaw the letter which the Captain had written to Col. Pickering, as an apology for having mentioned any thing reſpecting the letters found in poſſeſſion of Dr. Romayne.

Next follows the evidence of William Eaton, taken at Springfield before judge Lyman. He ſtates that Philips Ripley was his cotemporary at College, and that ſince he had been acquainted with him at Philadelphia; but that he does not know much about Odion. Some time after his return from New-York, he recollects to have told Ripley that four or five original letters of William Blount were found in Dr. Romayne's poſſeſſion, at the diſcovery of one of which he ſeemed a good deal embarraſſed. The deponent alſo told the ſaid Ripley that Mr. Pickering was diſpleaſed with him for having mentioned any thing about theſe letters, until the matter was laid before the committee; but the deponent denies that he ever told Ripley or that Mr. Pickering ever ſaid to him, "that Great-Britain was now the only friend we had." The deponent believes he might have given it as his opinion, that the Britiſh miniſter would have encouraged the plan, if it had been feaſible; that he had delivered every article reſpecting the conſpiracy of Mr. Blount which had come into his hands to the committee of enquiry. Capt. Eaton alſo ſpoke of a French engineer having been into all the ſea ports of the United States, in order to make plans of, and obſervations reſpecting them.

The next paper was a communication from the Chevalier de Yrujo, conſiſting of an original letter from General Clark, of Georgia, to —— Murphy, Eſq. conſul of his Catholic majeſty there, in anſwer to an application made to him on the ſubject of the conſpiracy, in which he ſtates "that the peculiar nature of the propoſition made to him by the Britiſh, prevents him from giving that ſatisfaction which is required; an application, he ſays, had been made to him through a channel which bound him to ſilence; he was aſked whether 10,000 dollars would induce him to join the Britiſh, but that he had rejected the offer with diſdain."

A motion was made for printing the documents, which was agreed to.

# *Foreign Intelligence.*

VIENNA, September 19.

THE unexpected return of Count Meerfeldt, who has been here ſince the 17th, has made every hope of peace vaniſh. They ſpeak of nothing but war, and a war carried on to the utmoſt extremity.

The Aulic Council of this Department is in permanence, and the utmoſt activity prevades the Arſenal.

The Executive Directory of France has ſent its ULTIMATUM, which our court cannot or will not, accept. Nothing is ſaid of its contents.—This news has made a terrible ſenſation amongſt the inhabitants of all claſſes in this capital.

September 20.

The intelligence of a new Revolution at Paris has cauſed a great ſenſation in our Cabinet. Immediately after the news of it reached Udina, Gen. Meerfeldt ſet out for this city, where he has arrived. The diſpatches he has brought with him contain the reſolutions of the preſent Government at Paris, relative to peace. The French appear no longer to ſhew that compliance we had hoped.

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LONDON, October 5.

The French courier, M. Declue, who arrived yeſterday morning at the houſe of Mr. Canning with diſpatches for Lord Malmeſbury, we find came expreſs from Udina, the ſeat of the negociation between the French Republic and the Emperor to Paris. He continued there but 12 hours, when he was diſpatched to Liſle, from which place he proceeded to England. On his arrival at the houſe of Mr. Canning, a ſpecial meſſenger was ſent for Lord Malmeſbury who arrived in town about noon, and the French courier delivered his packet into his own hands. Lord Malmeſbury prudently recommended the Frenchman to reſide in the houſe of one of the meſſengers of State, until his anſwer ſhould be prepared for him, which he ſaid would be very ſoon. What the nature of the diſpatch is, we leave our political readers to divine; it is only certain, that, be what it may, it produced no ſenſation on the funds. They roſe in the morning indeed to 49 five eighths, but they ſuddenly fell back to 49, and finally cloſed at 49 one fourth to three eighths. Thoſe perſons who draw concluſions, as to the nature of unexplained reports, from the impreſſion they made on the ſtocks, can form no judgement therefore from the appearances of yeſterday.

It is ſaid indeed that the diſpatch has no reference to the late negociation at Liſle; and a ſuppoſition has been formed which is not improbable. It is that Lord Malmeſbury was in correſpondence with either a Britiſh agent at Udina, or with the Imperial commiſſioner, as we know, that he was in the habit of ſending and receiving couriers directly from Liſle to Vienna and elſewhere; and it is probable that this was a diſpatch forwarded to him from Italy in the idea of his being ſtill in France, and which the directory ſent after him to England.—We mention this as a probable conjecture; and it is likely that by this means miniſters have received an account of the preciſe ſtate of the important negociations at Liſle.

October 6.

M. Declue, the French courier, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, the King's meſſenger, ſet out yeſterday evening for France, with the anſwer of the Britiſh Cabinet to diſpatches received from the Executive Directory on Tueſday morning laſt. Nothing has yet officially tranſpired relative to the nature of this reply, but the reports in the miniſterial circles are in ſome degree favourable to the wiſhes of the friends of peace.

A council of all the cabinet miniſters was held yeſterday morning at Lord Grenville's office, when the anſwer for the diſpatches from the French Directory was fully determined upon.

October 7.

Paris journals up to the 4th inſt. were received in town yeſterday morning, and we have ſelected from them the moſt intereſting extracts. The moſt important intelligence they contain is an order of the Executive Directory, dated the 11th of Sept. which fully confirms the opinions we have ſo frequently delivered of the unreaſonable and exorbitant pretenſions of our ambitious rival. Nothing ſhort of a complete reſtitution of all the poſſeſſions taken by England from France and her allies during the courſe of the war, will now ſatisfy the avidity of the French faction —and theſe conceſſions they call upon to eſtabliſh as the baſis of the negociation. On Lord Malmeſbury's refuſal to accede to this propoſition, he was ordered to leave France in 24 hours, and return to his court in order to obtain the requite powers to treat on the grounds alluded to. Hence the ſundden rupture of the negociation, and unleſs the French Directory from cooler conſiderations be induced to relax the rigour of this principle, there are but faint hopes left that the negociation will ſoon be renewed with any effect. To ſuch humiliating conditions the pride of England can never bow; we have therefore only to prepare with ſpirit and with vigour to meet an alternative which our earneſt endeavours for a peace have been unable to avert.

Letters from Udina of the 10th ult. ſtate a conferrence took place the preceding day, between the Auſtrian and French plenipotentiaries, and that the French troops had orders to ſend back to Ferrara their ſick, all their women and children. The whole army was to be ready to march on the 23d ult.

On the 10th ult. Buonaparte publiſhed an order, according to which 6000 National Guards, cavalry and infantry, diſtinguiſhed by tri-coloured cockades, will be eſtabliſhed at Friuli.

The Court Gazette of this day contains an account, that the Auſtrians troops on the ſide of Iſtria have not only taken poſſeſſion of the Iſlands of Venlia, Arbe, Cherſo, Luſin-grande, Oſero, lately under the Venetian government, but likewiſe of the remaining part of Venetian Dalmatia.

Major-General Ruckavina entered Caſtel Nuovo on the 20th of Auguſt, and Cattaro on the 23d, at both which places he was received by the inhabitants with every teſtimony of joy and ſatisfaction.

P. S.—There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Ultimatum of Gen. Buonaparte brought by Gen. Meerfeldt, is of that nature, that the renewal and moſt vigorous proſecution of the war is to be feared. The preparations for war are carried on with increaſed activity.

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From the Whitehall Evening Poſt of Oct. 7.

Abridgement of the State of Politics for this week.

WE have not been informed of any thing remarkable, in the courſe of the preſent week, in the interior of France. The directory muſt, no doubt, be buſily occupied in filling up the vacancies occaſioned by their late violent proceedings in the councils. Indeed it muſt, we are afraid, be a long time before any thing very remarkable do happen in that humbled kingdom; in which as complete a tyranny ſeems, for the preſent, to prevail as ever exiſted, and in which the very voice of liberty is not heard.—The people, wearied of fruitleſs efforts for the reſtoration of tranquility, and afraid of the directory, conſults every one his own ſafety.—Such are the fruits of jacobiniſm, the innovations of viſionary politicians! the ſticklers for the rights, but the deſpiſers and violaters of all the duties of man. The French revolution muſt be allowed, at the ſame time, to be a warning to kings, as well as to the people—for, although the prince on whom the ſtorm broke, had this world been a place for an equal diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments, would have been ſecured from ſuch extreme calamities by the innocence of his life, and the ſincerity of his devotion; the elements of that ſtorm were prepared for ages, in the oppreſſion and the profuſion of his predeceſſors on the throne, and in thoſe unfortunate councils by which he was, ſoon after the commencement of his reign, and without experience of the expence of war and the inconſtancy of affairs, drawn in to take a ſhare in the conteſt between America and Great-Britain. The appearance of flags of truce and frequent meſſengers from France, with diſpatches addreſſed, not to lord Grenville, the miniſter of this country for foreign affairs, but to lord Malmſbury, has been conſidered by ſome as an indication, on the part of the directory, of a diſpoſition to peace, and a wiſh to renew, or rather to continue, the negociation, which, they think, has never been entirely broken off. But to this conjecture we oppoſe the actual breaking up of the conferences at Liſle and the intereſt of the preſent rulers of France to carry on the ſyſtem of war and plunder—to go on with pillage and conqueſt—to make their neighbours pay for the maintenance of armies, by which they keep themſelves in power, trample on their own countrymen, and harraſs all the nations around them.—Nothing new has tranſpired on the ſide of

SPAIN and PORTUGAL;

nor yet have we been informed of what has taken place at Udina, the ſeat of negociation in

ITALY,

further than that the greateſt military preparations are ſtill on foot on both ſides. Buonaparte, who takes his aims from afar, and is ſubtle and profound in his views, and in his reſources moſt fertile and various, appears to have had a deſign to amuſe the enemy by making a ſhew of a wiſh on his part and an expectation of peace, while he ſeemed anxious above all things to ſettle his new republics.—

The Emperor was not indeed lulled into ſecurity; but it will be difficult to eſcape ſome ſnare that lies hid under the open proceedings of the Italian, and not an adventurer from another country. Two circumſtances, relative to the probable deſigns of Buonaparte, have lately drawn univerſal attention. He humours, flatters and courts the

OTTOMAN COURT,

and he ſhews an intention to take under his protection the cauſe of the Poliſh nation.—This is certainly replacing France in the ſtation ſhe was wont to hold in the chain of political powers; the ally of the Turks, and the Poles, united with the Turks in hoſtility to Auſtria and Ruſſia. But the

KING of PRUSSIA,

the tyrant of Poland, is the ally of France.—How is this matter to be arranged? His Pruſſian majeſty is ſick, and, according to all accounts, drawing near his end.

The DUTCH SAILORS,

have lately given a proof of their attachment to the Stadtholder in refuſing to weigh anchor and ſail out of the harbour under admiral Winter. The cauſe of the Stadtholder does not by any means appear to us to be deſperate; though it is better to give way for a time, and wait for favourable opportunities, than to attempt any ſchemes for reſtoration by force of arms.

## *American Intelligence.*

NEW-YORK, December 6.

By the packet Queen Charlotte, Captain Clemens, we are favoured with London papers to the evening of October 7 (being five days later than our former advices) from which we have ſelected the moſt material articles, as will be found under the different foreign heads.

From theſe advices we are confirmed in our former opinion that hoſtilities will be recommenced on the continent of Europe.—Every movement and operation announces this further appeal to arms.

Several of the lately tranſported deputies from Paris have eſcaped, and arrived in Switzerland. Carnot, the late preſident of the Executive Directory is among the number—He had arrived at Thun, and was ſaid to have brought with him a conſiderable ſum of money.

Letters from Baſle mention that the French eccleſiaſtics and other emigrants, who had returned to France, were haſtening back to Switzerland, and that at leaſt 6000 had paſſed through that city. No aſylum being offered in Switzerland, the greater part had been obliged to join the army of the prince of Conde.

The Britiſh fleets ſtill continued to blockade Cadiz and the Texel.

The following is ſaid to be the arrete of the Directory which was the occaſion of lord Malmeſbury's returning to London.

Arrete of September 11.

"The Executive Directory hereby order that citizens Trielhard and Bonnier, who are charged to negociate a peace with England, do (in the firſt conference with lord Malmeſbury, miniſter plenipotentiary of the king of England) lay before his lordſhip a note, the object of which ſhall be to know if that miniſter is veſted with ſufficient power to reſtore to France and her allies, all captures, &c. which have been taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh ſince the commencement of the war. The plenipotentiaris are deſired to requeſt an anſwer from his lordſhip the ſame day.

"The Executive Directory further publiſh, that if lord Malmeſbury declare himſelf not inveſted with the neceſſary powers to eſtabliſh that baſis which the rights and treaties which unite the republic render indiſpenſable, or if he does not give a peremptory anſwer in the time appointed, he is ordered to leave Liſle in 24 hours, and repair to his court for ſufficient powers."

This arrete was placarded in all the ſtreets of Paris.

BOSTON, November 29.

Captain Burnham, who arrived here on Tueſday, from Hamburgh, in 55 days paſſage, reports, that the negociation at Udina, was broken up, by reaſon of the Emperor's not acceding to the new propoſitions of the French directory, and that in conſequence of this meaſure, hoſtilities had actually recommenced—We underſtand by Captain B. that this news was current at Hamburg, and generally believed; though we find no mention made of the event, in a Hamburgh Gazette of October 3, the day previous to his ſailing.

ALEXANDRIA, December 1.

Yeſterday Henry Sinclaire, captain of the Britiſh letter of marque Swinger, now in this port, was arreſted, and impriſoned in the county jail, on ſuits for damages amounting to 20,000 dollars, brought againſt him by Stewart and ſon, of Baltimore.

The circumſtances upon which the actions were grounded were the following.—That the ſhip Atlantic, owned by the above firm, on her paſſage from a French port in the Weſt Indies to Baltimore, was captured by the Swinger, and after being plundered of a number of articles was ordered to Barbadoes for trial. On her paſſage to Barbadoes, ſhe was re-captured by a French privateer, and then re-taken by another Britiſh veſſel and carried into St. Chriſtopher's, where ſhe was finally cleared, but was obliged to diſpoſe of her cargo to pay the coſts of ſalvage, &c.

One of the ſuits is brought for forcibly plundering the veſſel of part of her cargo—the other for damages ſuſtained in her detention, capture, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

HORRID CONSPIRACY.

From the Charleſton State Gazette of the 22d ultimo.

On Tueſday, the 14th inſtant, the Intendant received certain information of a CONSPIRACY OF SEVERAL FRENCH NEGROES TO FIRE THE CITY, and to act here as they had formerly done at St. Domingo—as the diſcovery did not implicate more than ten or fifteen perſons, and as the information firſt given was not ſo complete as to charge all the ringleaders, the intendant delayed taking any meaſures for their apprehenſion until the plan ſhould be more matured, and their guilt more cloſely aſcertained; but the plot having been communicated to perſons on whoſe ſecrecy the city magiſtrates could not depend, they found themſelves obliged on Saturday laſt to apprehend a number of negroes, and among others the following, charged (together with another not yet taken) as the ringleaders, viz. Figaro, the property of Mr. Robinet; Jean Louis, the property of Mr. Langſtaff; Figaro, the younger, the property of Mr. Delaire; and Capelle, the property of

On their examination they all at firſt poſitively denied their knowledge or concern in the plot; but the younger Figaro, after ſome time made a partial confeſſion, and was admitted an evidence on the part of the ſtate.—The others were on Monday brought to trial, in the City Hall, before as reſpectable a court a jury as we ever remember to have ſeen convened. A number of witneſſes were examined, and fully proved the guilt of the priſoners; and the court on mature conſideration unanimouſly condemned Figaro, ſen. and Jean Louis to be hanged, and Capelle and Figaro the younger to be tranſported. The reſt who were apprehended are under confinement, for further examination.

After the condemnation of Jean Louis, he turned to the two Figaro's and ſaid, "I do not blame the whites, though I ſuffer, they have done right; but it is you who have bro't me to this trouble."

Figaro and Jean Louis were yeſterday executed in purſuance of their ſentence.

## *Pittsburgh, Dec. 23.*

A number of Kentucky Boats, many of them with women and children on board, paſſed this place the beginning of the week—It is to be feared that ſome accident will befall them, as the Ohio was very full of ice.

Wedneſday night was ſo extremely cold as to freeze the Monongahela river, and on Thurſday morning people croſſed on the ice.

☞ The PROPRIETORS of the FIRE ENGINE of the Borough of Pittſburgh, are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the Court-Houſe THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock, to conſult on ſuch meaſures as they may think right for the future diſpoſal of it. Dec. 23.

FROM THE ALBANY CENTINEL.

The following Jeu d'eſprit was paſted up on the walls of Paris, at the time of the formation of the conſtitution of the third year.—It gave ſo much offence, that a reward of 2000 livres for the diſcovery of the author, was proclaimed. It was conceived to be an inſult to the ſovereign people, whoſe rights were ſecured and guaranteed by the aforeſaid conſtitution, and who were in all reſpects ſo well able to govern themſelves. It was a libel on the aforeſaid conſtitution, as the work of the people themſelves. It was finally an attack upon repreſentative governments, as if the people were ſuch brutes, as to be incapable of chuſing their own repreſentatives.—So much for this little libel.—Whether the late events in France have falſified or confirmed it; whether the expulſion and baniſhment of one half of the French legiſlators by the reſt, is a proof of the efficacy of their repreſentative government; whether it is now demonſtrated, that the French people are machines, or free agents; and finally, whether the tranſactions of the 4th September, and the paſſive ſubmiſſion of the people, ſhew any likeneſs between them and ourſelves, and exhibit them as an example for our imitation, I ſhall ſubmit to the candid American reader.

O Peuple Francois! quelle bete!
D' avoir un bonnet ſans tete.
O Peuple Francois! quelle Machine!
D' avoir un Arbre ſans Racine.

TRANSLATION.

Oh People! whither are you led,
Oh People! ſurely turned to Brutes,
To have a CAP without a head,
To have a TREE without the roots.

ANOTHER.

Ye Fools of France, by Faction led!
What is a Cap without a Head?
More ſtupid ſtill who ſearch for Fruit,
Upon a Tree without a Root.

ANOTHER.

People for Bravery and for Wit renown'd,
See what ſucceſs your mighty works have crown'd
Your glorious Tree the dev'l a Root can boaſt;
And tho' the Bonnet's gain'd the head is loſt.

ANOTHER.

Is it for this that France has bled,
To gain a Cap without a head?
Trampled all Laws beneath her Foot,
To hurle a Tree without a Root!

A WHIMSICAL DESCRIPTION OF A FARCE, ACTED BY ALL MANKIND.

THE world is a theatre; mankind are the comedians; chance compoſes the piece, and fortune diſtributes the parts: theologiſts and politicians govern the machines; and philoſophers are the ſpectators. The rich take their places in the pit and upper boxes, the powerful in the front and ſides, and the galleries are for the poor. The women diſtribute fruit and refreſhments, and the unfortunate ſnuff the candles. Folly compoſes the overture, and time draws the curtain. The title of the piece is, MUNDUS VULT DECIPI, ERGO DECIPIATUR—"If the world will be deceived, let it be ſo."—The opening of the farce begins with ſighs and tears: The firſt act abounds with the chimerical projects of men: The frantic teſtify their applauſe with reechoed bravoes, whilſt the ſagacious bring their catcalls into play to damn the performance. At going in a ſort of money is paid called TROUBLE, and in exchange a ticket is given, ſubſcribed UNEASINESS, in order to obtain a place. The variety of objects which appear, for a ſhort time divert the ſpectators; but the unravelling of the plot and intrigues, well or ill concerted, force the riſible muſcles of the philoſophers. We ſee giants who preſently become pigmies, and dwarfs who imperceptibly attain a monſtrous height. There we ſee men exerting all their efforts in the purſuit of the moſt eligible plans, guided by prudence, and armed with precaution, who are, nevertheleſs, circumvented in all their purſuits, and fruſtrated in all their endevours; whilſt here we obſerve a groupe of indolent, careleſs fellows, who attain the higheſt ſummit of mundane felicity. Such is the farce of this world, and he who would chuſe to divert himſelf with it at his leiſure, ſhould take his place in ſome obſcure corner, where he may unobſerved be a ſpectator of the whole performance, and in ſafety laugh at it as it deſerves.

MAXIMS.

We mount to fortune by ſeveral ſteps—but require only one ſtep to come down

I pity leſs an ignorant perſon who knows nothing, than one who knows but indifferently what he has learned. It is much better to know thoroughly, than to know a great deal.

It does not ſuit all men to be modeſt—none but great men ought to be ſo.

Great Speakers reſemble thoſe muſicians, who, in their airs, prefer noiſe to harmony.

The true courage of the hero is to forget the rank he has attained by his courage.

Riches would be but little eſteemed, if they did not furniſh vanity with the pleaſure of having what others have not.

The word of God proves the truth of religion—the corruption of man its neceſſity—government its advantages.

ANECDOTE.

IN the reign of Charles II. lord Lauderdale coming one day to court, in lord Rocheſter's week of waiting, deſired admittance to his majeſty, was refuſed, and told by lord Rocheſter that he was very ill: Lauderdale came conſtantly every day during Rocheſter's week, and as regularly received the ſame anſwer; at which being ſurpriſed, he aſked Rocheſter what was the nature of his majeſty's illneſs? who told him the king had got a ſore noſe. Lauderdale came to court the next, and, another lord being in waiting, was immediately introduced to the preſence chamber: the king expreſſed his amazement at not ſeeing him for ſo many days, and on being informed of the impediment the king called for Rocheſter, and demanded his reaſons for ſaying he had a ſore noſe: Rocheſter replied, "May it pleaſe your majeſty, had I been led ſo long by the noſe as you have been by Lauderdale, I am ſure mine would have been ſore; ſo I conceived it at leaſt my duty to deny all acceſs to the immediate cauſe of your majeſty's diſorder."

The Mail from the Eaſtward had not arrived when this Paper was put to Preſs.


HAVING paſſed three notes to George Loveleſs, living in Alleghany county, one dated the 2d October 1792, for forty two pounds ſeventeen ſhillings & nine pence halfpenny; one of the ſame date for twenty four pounds fourteen ſhillings and five pence halfpenny, and the other dated 3d October 1792, for thirty five pounds. This is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until a final ſettlement is made between him and me

JAMES BARCKLEY.

Peter's creek, Waſhington county, Nov 13, 1797.

A ſmall Pine Canoe with a ſplit in the ſide, was taken up in the Monongahela river on Friday the 15th inſtant. The owner is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber at the Point, Pittſburgh, and receive her again on paying charges.

PETER SHIRAS.

December 21, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

LOST on the 10th inſtant, on the great road leading from Pittſburgh to Greenſburgh, a pair of Saddle Bags, containing ſome wearing apparel, and a black leather pocket book, with a few papers, which is of no uſe to any but the owner. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the ſaddle bags and contents with George Armſtrong, Eſq: Greenſburgh, or the Printer of this Gazette.

Pittſburgh, December 15, 1797.

THE partnerſhip of RIDDLE and DAVIS expires on Monday next by mutual conſent. All thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment immediately.

Said RIDDLE carries on the BOOT and SHOE Making in all its branches, at the Shop in Market Street, next door to Mr. Horner's Store

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1797.

William Davis,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the above buſineſs in its various branches, and in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, in the houſe lately occupied by Capt. Alex. M'Nickle, in Second ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of General Waſhington. He flatters himſelf that by the ſuperior quality of his materials, his attention and punctuality, to merit the patronage of thoſe who may favor him with their commands.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1797.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to make payment by the 10th of January next. Country produce will be received in payment at market price. All thoſe who neglect this requeſt will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

HANS MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 22, 1797.

*Weſtmoreland County, Pennſylvania*
SEPTEMBER 18, 1797

THE Subſcriber, having been ſolicited to build a Mill on the Youghiogeny river, between Sehwickly and Jacob's creek, where it will be neceſſary to erect a Dam, five feet high, acroſs the Bed of the river. I have conſented to undertake this uſeful and important work, provided I can obtain authority from the Legiſlature for the purpoſe; on condition that I ſhall ſo conſtruct my dam, with ſufficient Locks as to paſs Boats, up and down, free of expence, and without longer detention than ten minutes to each boat.

This therefore, is to give public notice, that I ſhall petition the Legiſlature of the ſtate, at the commencement of their ſeſſion next December, for a law authoriſing me ſo to do. If any of the land holders or inhabitants, on the banks or waters of the river, have objection thereto, they are earneſtly requeſted to make the ſame known, in time to the Legiſlature, with their reaſons for ſuch objections.

The Yoghiogany, being generally full of water during the months of February, March April and May, the contemplated dam will be no obſtruction to the paſſage of Fiſh up the river: On the contrary, it will form a nurſery for the propagation and preſervation of Fiſh, during dry ſeaſons.

The ſerious difficulties and diſtreſſes, yearly experienced by the poorer inhabitants of Weſtmoreland, Fayette, Waſhingtoue n.d Allegheny counties, from the want of ſufficient Mill-ſeats, have induced a number of reſpectable freeholders, of thoſe counties, to unite in recommending the PRAYER of my petition to the Legiſlature; and I flatter myſelf, that my undertaking will meet as it certainly merits, the approbation of ALL perſons intereſted in the proſperity of our country. 6t.

JAMES M'GREW.

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## James Anderſon,

SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER.

HAS removed to Fourth ſtreet, three doors from Market ſtreet, where he continues to make and ſell for Caſh or Country Produce, on the loweſt terms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles of all kinds, together with Saddle Bags, Plow and Waggon Harneſs, Trunks for travelling or packing.

Eight Shillings and Four Pence for Cow Tails per hundred if delivered at his ſhop.

Pittſburgh, October 6, 1797. 6m

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## Hemp Wanted.

A GENEROUS price will be given by the ſubſcribers for ſound, clean HEMP, at the Rope-walk in Pittſburgh, where Ropes of all kinds may be had.

IRWIN & M'LEOD.

Auguſt 18, 1797.

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## To be Sold at Private Sale.

A TWO Story Brick Houſe and Blackſmith ſhop, completely finiſhed, together with a ſhare in a well, and lot of ground, fronting the public ſquare in the borough of Pittſburgh. Reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply on the premiſes to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

November 14, 1797.

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## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſtmoreland county, Hempfield township, on the 13th inſtant, a light bay Horſe, 5 years old laſt ſpring, abour 15 hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſnip, rather on one ſide his noſe, a very large mane, hanging on both ſides of his neck, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid thief and proſecutes him to conviction, and ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe alone, and if bro't home reaſonable expences, paid by

DAVID SCHROEDER.

November 17 6t

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## Taken up as ſtrays two Horſe

Colts, the one three years old laſt ſpring, a dapple grey, the other one year old laſt ſpring, a bright bay, branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

*GEORGE M'ELHENEY.*

September 27, 1797.

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## Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, a negro indented ſervant named JAMES SNOW, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 28 years of age, a handſome looking fellow, talks a great deal, and tolerably well, had on a London ſmoak cloth coat, a black ſtriped caſſimet jacket, a pair of drab coloured ſtriped overalls—he took with him other cloaths. Whoever apprehends him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

*WILLIAM M'MILLEN*

December 1, 1797.

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## The partnerſhip of Hale

and O'Hara, is diſſolved this day by mutual conſent—all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts with the ſubſcriber, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the ſame.

EDWARD HALE.

Franklin, November 6, 1797.

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THE ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this place, requeſts all thoſe who have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts to A. Tannehill, Eſq. in whoſe hands his books are left for ſettlement—and thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to make immediate payment, to prevent their accounts being put in ſuit. Thoſe who have left work for repair are requeſted to call for it.

*SOLOMON COOK.*

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1797.

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## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 2d of October laſt from the ſubſcriber living in Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, an apprentice to the Hatter Buſineſs, named JOHN EICHOLTZ, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſtrong and well built, dark brown hair, and dark complexion. Had on or took with him a bottle green cloth coat, a ſhort ſnuff coloured chain coattee, nankeen overalls and breeches, black ſattin jacket, and ſome ſtriped jackets, blue ſtriped ſtockings and fine black faſhionable hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges if brought home.

FREDERICK FRICK.

Lancaſter, November 4, 1797.

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## Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the plantation of John O'Dannel, one mile from Canonſburgh, on the 22d of October laſt, a white Horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, 10 years old, a natural trotter, large feet, ſhod before, a large mane and tail, his mane ſome little worn on the top, occaſioned by the collar, no brand or any other particular mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and brings him to John Warner, on the Coal Hill, or ſecures dim ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH HENRY.

November 21, 1797.

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## FOR SALE.

A Valuable bank of Iron Ore on the north ſide of Kiſkiminitas, about one mile from the big falls, in Allegheny townſhip, Weſtmoreland county; about 100 tons of the ore has been manufactured at the furnace near Pittſburgh, and is ſuppoſed to be ſuperior to any yet tried in the Weſtern Country, and it is ſuppoſed the body would not be exhauſted by a furnace for many years; there is a ſtream paſſes through the bank capable of keeping a furnace in blaſt, and a commodious ſeat, a remarkable well timbered country adjacent for charcoal, and abundance of ſtone coal and limeſtonte convenient.

Alſo a valuable tract of land, containing 326 acres, adjoining ſaid bank, on which is about 60 acres of clear land, ſix of which is meadow, an excellent bearing orchard of near 200 apple trees, two ſquare log houſes and a double barn. The purchaſer may depend upon indiſputable title for both tracts. Terms will be made known by applying to the owner on the premiſes.

JOHN JACKSON.

October 30, 1797.

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## To be Sold at Private Sale.

THREE Tracts of Land, in Weſtmoreland county. One ſituate on the waters of Plumb creek, containing 458 acres, the land is of the firſt quality, and is capable of great improvement.

One other Tract of 410 acres, adjoining the old Kittanning manor—this is alſo of the firſt quality, and very valuable, within one mile and an half of the Allegheny, and near the mouth of Crooked creek.

The other Tract contains 436 acres, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Crooked creek, 5 or 6 miles from the Allegheny river—this land is of a good quality.

Theſe lands are daily increaſing in value and in the courſe of a ſhort time will command double their preſent price. They will be ſold cheap for caſh. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. SAMUEL DOUGLASS, in Newport, on the Conemaugh, who will ſhew the land, and is fully authoriſed to make the neceſſary conveyances. The title is indiſputable, and the lands are free from taxes and other incumbrances.

Alſo, for ſale, a Donation Tract of Land, for 500 acres, being in the ſecond diſtrict, No. 177, on the waters of Shenango. For terms apply to Captain J. G. HERON, in Pittſburgh.

ROBERT SEMPLE.

November 13, 1797.

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PROPOSALS.
For publiſhing by ſubſcription,
An entire New Work, entitled,
THE AMERICAN

## *Univerſal Gazetteer.*

OR A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;
*Containing*

A full and authentic deſcription of all the empires, kingdoms, republics, ſtates, provinces, iſlands, cities, chief towns, ſeas, harbours, bays, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, capes and promontories in the known world:

*Together with*

The government, cuſtoms, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the ſituation, extent, bounds, climate, ſoil, and natural productions of each country; the curioſities, trade and manufactures of the cities and towns; their longitude, from the meridian of Philadelphia; their latitude, bearings and diſtances from remarkable places; the ſieges they have undergone, and the battles that have been fought near them; including the FULLEST and moſt AUTHENTIC account of the climate, ſoil, productions, curioſities, trade and manufacture of the United States; their counties, cities, towns, villages, &c.

BY JOSEPH SCOTT,
Author of the United States Gazetteer.

CONDITIONS.

I. The American Univerſal Gazetteer ſhall be printed in a handſome octavo, in an elegant manner, on a new type, and good paper.

II. When 500 copies are ſubſcribed for, the work will immediately be put to preſs.

III. It will be printed in numbers, containing fifty ſix pages, at one fourth of a dollar.

IV. With the work will be delivered twenty five maps, elegantly engraved, and two plates illuſtrative of the firſt principles of geography and aſtronomy.

V. The work will be compriſed in twenty eight or thirty numbers—if it exceeds thirty, the exceſs will be given gratis—the whole making four handſome volumes.

VI. One number is to be delivered every two weeks, the money for which is to be paid on delivery.

VII. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the firſt number, are at liberty to return it, and ſhall have their money repaid.

VIII. A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patroniſers of the work will be annexed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the author, No. 130, South Second Street, Philadelphia, and by *John Scull*, Pittſburgh.

Philadelphia, June 21ſt, 1797.

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## Broke into the incloſure of the

ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, Waſhington townſhip, on the 10th of this inſtant, a cheſnut ſorrel Mare, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, about 15 hands high, both hind feet white, and one leg white partly to the knee joint, a blaze and ſnip in his face, a natural trotter, ſhod before, no brand or ear mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WYLIE.

October 26, 1797.

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## NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts before the 25th day of December next, as all unſettled accounts at that time will be put in proper officers hands for recovery

JACOB BELTZHOOVER.

November 15, 1797.

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## NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 12th of December next. He hopes they will not neglect this notice as no other of the kind will be given—approved of country produce will be taken in payment. He wiſhes to inform his cuſtomers that he continues to do buſineſs as uſual.

Thoſe who have demands againſt them on my docket are requeſted to come forward and ſettle them to prevent further coſts.

JOHN HERON.

Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, November 14, 1797.

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## FURRS, for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received a quantity of Furrs, viz. Beaver, Racoon and Wild Cat, which he will ſell reaſonable for caſh. He has alſo for ſale a quantity of beſt Seneeca Oil.

*ADAM FUNK.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1797.

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## To be ſold at privateſale.

A Small tract of Donation Land, lying on the waters of Niſhanac; and a quarter Lot in Fourth ſtreet, with a ſmall Brick Houſe thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes in Pittſburgh. The terms will be made eaſy.

*JOSHUA COOK.*

November 1, 1797.

N. B. If the Houſe and Lot is not ſold before next April, they will be rented.

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## FOR SALE,

*By the Subſcriber, on Weſt Connoceheague, or by Mr. John Agnew, at Fort Legonier.*

THAT *valuable Tract of Land, on the State Road, about nine miles from Greenſburgh, whereon Wm. Loughery, Eſq. formerly lived, containing* 161 *acres and the allowance—well improved, about* 12 *acres of watered Meadow, one of the beſt Bank Barns in the County, good Houſe, Limeſtone Land well Timbered, Limeſtone Springs—calculated for Store and Tavern—The price it will be held at till the firſt of March, is* 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d. per acre,* 1000*l. the firſt of April, and one hundred a year—If the firſt gale is not all paid in Caſh, intereſt for the balance—If not ſold before that time, will be offered for rent at* 50*l. per year.*

*Likewiſe Legonier Town Lots, for ſale, by the Subſcriber or John Agnew, on the premiſes, laid out on one Main Street—*55 *feet front, containing one quarter of an acre each, price* 20 *Dollars Caſh or* 22 *Dollars by note and ſecurity, payable the firſt day of April, at which time the purchaſer may expect a good and ſufficient title or deed, clear of any quitrent or annuitye It is near the centre of two Townſhips, where the annual Elections are held. The advantage of having out Lots to leaſe well calculated for graſs, the proſpect of water works on the place—a forge and furnace in the neighbourhood, all combine to make it a place of buſineſs—Tradeſmen of almoſt all ſorts much wanted—As ſoon as fifty lots be ſold, they will be drew by Lottery—Tickets to be had of John Agnew at Fort Legonier, or Robert Williams, Merchant, Greenſburgh.*

*Will be ſold at Fort Legonier, two good Stills with their implements ready for uſe, for Caſh or good Liquor, they contain* 127 *and* 87 *gallons, and the purchaſer may have the privilege of the houſe formerly occupied with them, the enſuing ſeaſon for the Pot-ale—Apply to John Agnew at Fort Legonier.*

JAMES RAMSEY.

*October 25, 1797.*

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## Clapboard and Shingle Nails.

*A few Kegs for Sale, by*
*WILLIAM CHRISTY.*
*Pittſburgh, October 13, 1797.*

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*TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.*

A Valuable weather-boarded two ſtory Log Houſe and a Lot of Ground, ſituate in Water ſtreet in the town of Pittſburgh, marked in Col. Woods's plan of ſaid town No. 202, 60 feet in front, and in depth 160 feet, bounded north-weſtwardly by Front ſtreet, ſouth eaſtwardly by Grant ſtreet, ſouth-weſtwardly by Water ſtreet, and north weſtwardly by Lot No. 201; the dwelling Houſe is 25 feet front, and in depth 48 feet, compleatly lathed and plaiſtered, the lower room of which is very neatly finiſhed and painted; an exceſlent draw well near the front door. The whole lot, except ten feet, well encloſed. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. *GASPER ABRAHAM.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 2, 1797.

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## Five Guineas Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable on the night of the firſt of November, a large bay Mare, 6 years old next ſpring, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, about 15 hands and an half or 16 hands high, ſhod all round, trots remarkable high and faſt, has been uſed to drawing in a carriage, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a few white ſpots under the ſaddle, her ears lately trim'd, long and projecting, with a ſingular lump a little back of her withers, occaſioned by running a ſnag into her laſt ſummer when rolling. Whoever returns ſaid Mare to Col. Preſley Nevill, in Pittſburgh, Pennſylvania, or to the ſubſcriber in Frederick county, ſtate of Virginia, Shanandoah river, 2 miles from Capt. Snicker's ferry, ſhall receive the above reward on conviction of the thief.

JOHN HORMSLEY.

November 5, 1797.

N. B. The above Mare is branded on her buttock thus I W

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RAGS.

THE higheſt PRICE will be given for CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS, at the PRINTING-OFFICE.